

Class 4 2020

1st Term

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Lesson 3

Our Cattle Wealth page no 23-24

A. Fill in the blanks

1. India heads the world in the number of cattle.
2. The quality of our cattle is generally poor.
3. Per capita supply of milk in India is much poorer than in countries like the U.S.A and Russia.
4. Most of the Indians have vegetarian foods.
5. Several steps are being taken to improve the quality of our cattle.

B. Give one word for

1. The hospital for animals and pets veterinary.
2. The place where milk, cream, butter and cheese are made dairy.
3. The farm where chicken, turkey and other birds are raised for meat and eggs is called poultry.

C. Answer the following

1. What is dairy?
Ans : Dairy is a place where milk, cream, butter and cheese are made.
2. List three major uses of domestic animals?
Ans: Domestic animals are used for getting milk and milk products, some reared for their flesh, wool and hide.
3. Which states are rich in cattle wealth?
Ans: Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat and Haryana.

4. What steps are being taken to improve the quality of our cattle?
Ans: Their food is being improved in quality and quantity. Their diseases are being controlled.

5. Why was India known as a land of milk and honey in the past?

Ans: Earlier India had a large number of milch cattle and so there was no dearth of milk and milk products. Indians were mostly vegetarians living on natural foods. So, they are healthy and strong.

Lesson 4

Our Growing Agriculture page32-33

A. Fill in the blanks

1. Agriculture is important for India.
2. Crops depend on the quality of soil, climate and irrigation.
3. Wheat is the second important corn eaten in India.
4. The most important crops of India are corn-crops and vegetables.
5. Rice is the chief corn eaten in India.

B. Name the following

1. Three things on which crops depend. Soil, climate, irrigation.
2. Six cash-crop of India. Tea, coffee, jute, tobacco, rubber, sugarcane.
3. Three new kind of seed of wheat. Sonalika, kalyan sona, sherbati.
4. Three new kind of seeds of rice. Jaya, padma, hansa.

C. Answer the following

1. Why do we consider the farming as important for us?

Ans: Farming helps us increase food production for humans and fodder for animals. Other raw materials like cotton, jute and sugarcane.

2. Explain Green Revolution?

Ans: The revolution in the production of food grains became known as G.Rev. This resulted in India becoming self-sufficient in food grains by 1972. More land came under cultivation and agricultural production increased.

3. Which dry fruits are grown in India?

Ans: Almond, cashewnut, chest-nut and chisel-nut.

4. How does India stand in the world as a producer of rice?

Ans: India stands second(2nd) in the world as producer of rice.

5. Which two crops grow best on the hill-slopes?

Ans: Tea and Coffee.

6. Which pulses and oil-seeds are grown in India?

Ans: pulses-> Arhar, gram, lentil, urad, moong, beans and peas.
Oilseeds-> mustard, groundnut, cotton, sesame, castor.

Lesson 5

Two Types of Industries page no 38-39

A. Fill in the blanks

1. India has the largest net-work of railways in Asia.
2. India was industrially a leading country.
3. Jute mills are set up mostly around Kolkata Assam., Bihar,
4. India is mainly an agricultural country.
5. Tea gardens are found mostly in Assam and West Bengal.

B. Name the following

1. Six mineral industries of India. Iron and steel, heavy machines, petroleum, transport, electrical goods and fertilizer industry.
2. Six agro-based industries. Textiles, jute, paper, tea and coffee, tobacco and khadi.
3. Two places where electrical goods are made in India. Bengaluru, Mumbai.

C. Answer the following

1. How is industry most needed for India?

Ans: We need goods for various purposes. Most of the manufactured goods are needed for day-to-day use and some are exported. India is a supplier of machines, engineering goods, railway coaches, ships, electrical goods, textiles. Today India leads in the computer and BPO.

2. Write a note on the cloth industries of India?

Ans: Cotton and silk are the main natural fibres manufactured in India from ancient times while cotton manufacture is central around the Deccan regions, silk is manufactured in Kashmir, Karnataka, Himachal and West Bengal. Today synthetic textiles are manufactured all over India.

3. Where are petroleum refineries set up in India?

Ans: Digboi, Mumbai, Vishakhapatnam, Koyali, Kochi, Chennai, Mathura and Bangaigaon.

4. Which state has the largest number of sugar mills in India?

Ans: Uttar Pradesh.

5. What do you know about India's steel industry?

Ans: India gave to the world the rustless and stainless steel idea. The iron pillar near Qutub Minar is a proof that this industry flowered in ancient India. Being an important industry is promoting manufactured steel

goods, India has set up many steel plants mainly in Jamshedpur , Bhilai, Rourkela.

6. Where are aeroplanes made in India?

Ans: Nasik, Kanpur, Bengaluru, Koraput, Lucknow, Ojhar and Hyderabad.

Lesson 6

The Great Himalayan Region page no- 43

A. Fill in the blanks

1. The uppermost range in Himalaya is called Himadri.
2. The foothills of Shivaliks are called Terai.
3. The Shivalik hills have an average height of 1500 metres above sea level.
4. Bachendri Pal was the first Indian woman to climb the Mount Everest.

B. Answer the following

1. Name three parallel ranges of the Himalayas?

Ans: i. The Greater Himalayas.

ii. The Middle Himalayas.

iii. The Shivalik Hills.

2. What are glaciers?

Ans: Glaciers are large bodies of moving ice on the slopes of mountains.

3. Name three rivers that originate from the Himalayas?

Ans: i. The Ganga
ii. The Indus
iii. The Brahmaputra.

4. Give a description of the Middle Himalayas?

Ans: It runs parallel to the greater Himalayas. It gradually become to get low towards the south to about 3500m. The range and valleys receive heavy snowfall. Summers are pleasant while winters are cold.

5. Give two ways in which the Himalayas are useful to us?

Ans: i. They form a defensive barrier in the northern borders.

ii. The melting snow during summer keeps the northern river full of water.

C. Find out and write the names of four wild animals found in the forests of Himalayan ranges.

Ans: The Snow Leopard, Elephant, Rhinoceros, Yak.

Lesson 7

The Northern Plain page no-47

A. Fill in the blanks

1. A Delta/river basins is an area watered by a river and its tributaries.
2. The Hugli is the main branch of river Ganga in India.
3. The Brahmaputra starts in Tibet. It is known as Tsangpo there.

4. The Brahmaputra is longer than the Yamuna and the Ganga.
5. The region of Ganga-Brahmaputra delta is called Sunderbans.

B. Answer the following

1. What is Sangam?

Ans: It is the place where the Yamuna joins the Ganga.

2. What is Ganga Action Plan?

Ans: It is a project started by the government to clean the Ganga river to prevent further pollution.

3. Why do rivers in Northern Plains have water throughout the year?

Ans: This is because they originate from the Himalayas and the melting snows furnish them with water throughout the year.

4. Name three rivers and two basins in Northern Fertile Plain?

Ans: rivers: The Brahmaputra, The Ganga, The Sutluj, The Brahmaputra river basins, The Ganga river basins.

5. Where are Sunderbans? Why are they so well-known?

Ans: They are in West Bengal forming the largest delta in the world. They are well-known for the tiger reserve.

Lesson 8

The Western Desert page no- 52

A. Fill in the blanks

1. The Cholistan desert adjoins the Thar desert spreading into Pakistani Punjab province.
2. Due to the diversified habitat, the wildlife in this arid region is very rich.
3. The agriculture is mostly depend on the low rainfall.
4. The only river that crosses these sands is the Luni.
5. Khejri is the natural vegetation in Northern Desert.

B. Answer the following

1. What is a desert?
Ans: A sandy area with little rainfall and only a few plants growing in a desert.
2. What is a sand dune? Why does it keep shifting?
Ans: Small hills of sand in a desert are called sand dunes. They keep moving because of sand storms.
3. Which are the main crops in the deserts?
Ans: The main crops are bajra, moth, mung, gowar and till. Under irrigation, wheat, barley, gram, macca and jojoba.
4. What are the main occupations of people living in the deserts?
Ans: They are agriculture and animals husbandry. Ecotourism and desert safaris are becoming popular now.

5. How do they store the rain water?

Ans: It is stored in Kunds made in farms.
Also big tanks or talabs are constructed to store rain water.